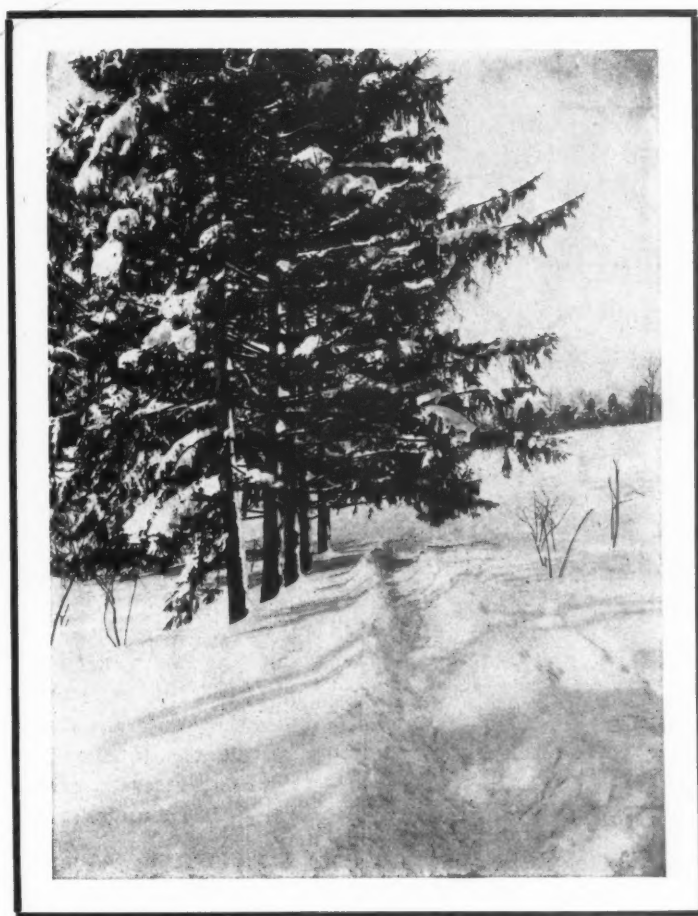


The Cornell Countryman

AGRICULTURAL
INDEX

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DECEMBER

Volume XIX

1921

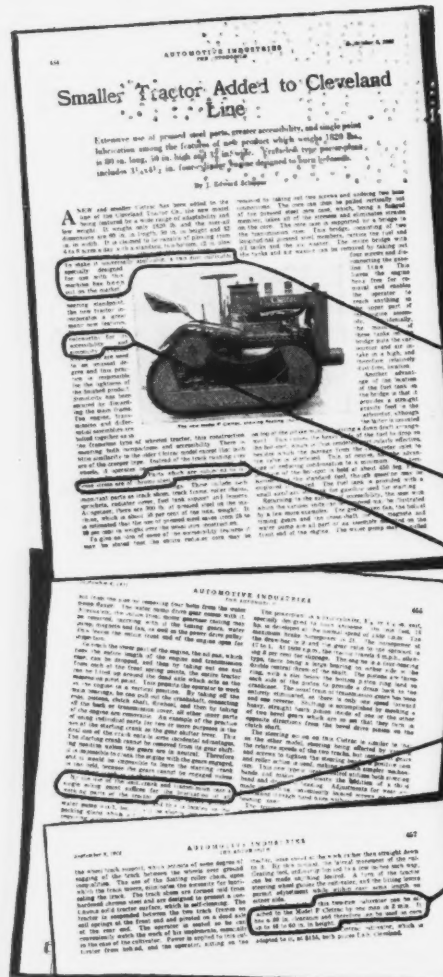
Number 3

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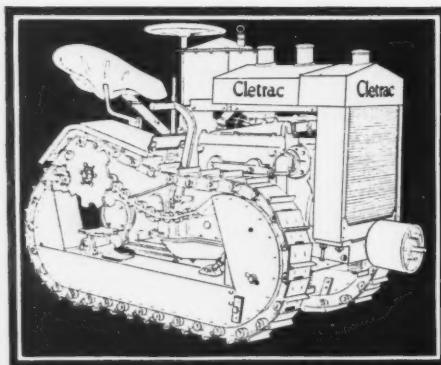
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AGRICULTURAL
INDEX 67

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The Big Farm Problem Is Marketing

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Contents and Contributors

DECEMBER, 1921

Rural Recreation 71

By Cass Whitney '13. After his graduation, Mr. Whitney became an instructor in the department of extension teaching. He was in service during the war but returned to Cornell in the fall of 1920 as extension instructor in the department of rural social organization.

It May Come in Handy Sometime..... 73

By Susan deP. Graves. After graduating from Adelphi College in 1916, Mrs. Graves attended the winter course here at Cornell in the year 1916-17. She is the wife of C. H. Graves '16.

Farming at Ninety-Five..... 74

By Chilson Leonard, a junior in the college of agriculture and the editor of the Campus Countryman. He spent the month of September visiting his great-grandfather, about whom the article was written.

A Look Ahead in Forestry..... 75

By J. W. Toumey. He received his B.S. from Michigan Agricultural College in 1889 and his M.S. in 1895. In 1893 he took special work at Harvard and in 1907 he received an M.A. from Yale. He became professor of silviculture in 1909 and director of the Yale School of Forestry a year later.

The Field of Agricultural Economics..... 76

By H. C. Taylor, chief of the office of farm management in the United States Department of Ag-

riculture. He received his B.S.A. from Ohio State College of Agriculture in 1896, his M.S.A. from the same institution in 1898, and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1902. From 1901 to 1919 he was in the department of agricultural economics in the University of Wisconsin. He is the author of two books on agricultural economics.

Combination Canning of Meats and Vegetables... 77

By Frantz P. Lund of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Lund had his early training in Denmark, Europe, with special work in bacteriology. In 1905 he began experiments in the canning of meats for home use, at St. Croix, Virgin Islands. In 1917 Mr. Lund came to the United States Department of Agriculture to supervise the home canning of meats thruout the southern states. This article gives us an idea of the development and present scope of the work as it is carried on thru the home demonstration agents in the South.

Editorials 78

The Farm Home..... 79

Former Student Notes..... 80

Under the Reading Lamp..... 86

Campus Countryman..... 91



"The darkness
Falls from the wings of night,
As a feather is wafted downward."
—Longfellow.

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

DECEMBER, 1921

Number 3

Rural Recreation

By Cass W. Whitney

THE purpose of this article is to give an account of the extension work which was started a year ago in the department of rural social organization. At the present stage of the work's development it will doubtless be most to the point to explain why the work was undertaken and then state briefly the types of activity involved in this extension project. For it is of primary importance that it be understood that this recreation project is based on a real and serious need in country life. If interest in the underlying idea is aroused, the details of actual practice can be worked out to suit local needs.

Until a few years ago, and for the most part up to the present time, the work of the various agencies which have dealt with rural life has been directed towards the problems of technique and economics; the technique required to bring forth the products of the farm, and the economics of the disposal of these products in the markets.

When one scans the titles of the publications issued by agricultural colleges, experiment stations, or the Federal Department of Agriculture, it appears that the farms of the nation are populated only by plants and animals. These organisms are exhaustively investigated and their welfare is guarded with great solicitude. When any improvement in their breeding or nurture is achieved the accomplishment is hailed with polysyllabic enthusiasm. Here and there a publication appears dealing with another organism which plays a part in rural life. Pioneer investigators report that this being eats, drinks, walks, talks, plays, works, sings, laughs, cries, and dies in much the same fashion as do the human beings who live in cities. It is unscientific to generalize from specific instances, but the data resulting from the few studies made so far seem to indicate that this being is really human.

The wisdom of this emphasis upon the unhuman side of rural life is not questioned here. Good farming and good business are the foundations for any successful life

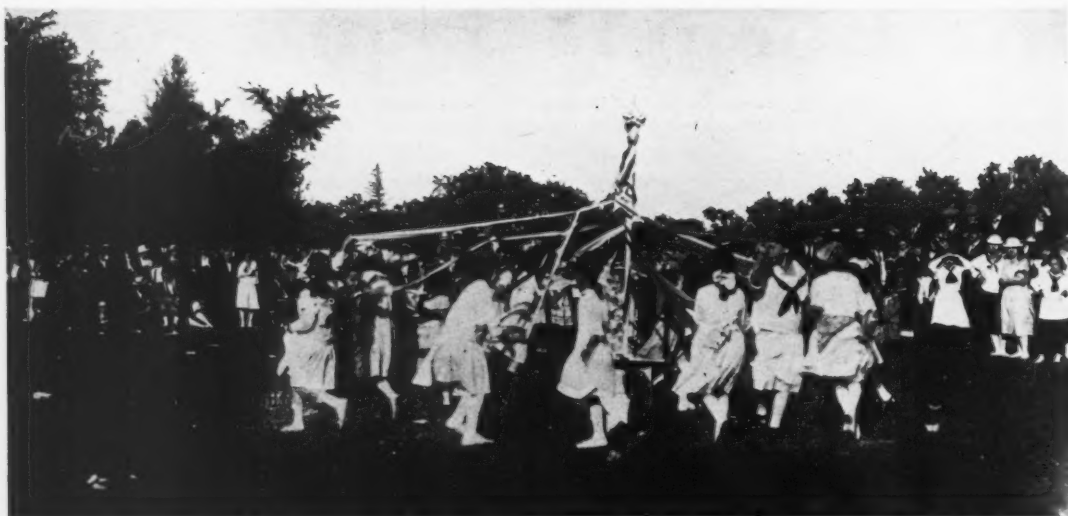


in the country. But a structure is not complete when the foundation is laid. In late years the idea has been growing that there are social problems existing in the country as serious as those found in cities, though manifest in different guise. These social problems will not solve themselves any more than will the matters of technique and economics.

The special phase of rural social life with which this department has been most concerned in its extension work is that of recreation and sociable life. These terms are used here to include that wide range of activity which occurs during spare time when a person is free to do what he wishes so far as the available facilities permit. It may be said that farmers and their wives have but little spare time, which is doubtless true. Then that little should be conserved all the more carefully, and provision made for its use in ways as advantageous as possible both to the individual and the community. Attention to the play of children is also given an important place in our extension program.

Do not confuse proper play and recreation with idleness and dissipation. They have nothing in common. On the contrary, the play of children and the recreation of adults are closely akin to work. For suggestive material on this point reread the chapter in "Tom Sawyer" which narrates the fence-whitening episode. Right kinds of play and recreation do not belittle the value of industry. Rather do they prepare the individual for more and better work than he could successfully undertake without their aid.

The cities can teach us much in regard to the treatment of human problems. From them we can learn what to do, and what is even more important, what not to do. One great truth which the cities can illustrate to the country people is that spare time presents a real problem worthy of serious attention. In the great centers of population we see social attractions without number.



AT A SCHOOL FIELD DAY

"The recreation problem in the country is not one of raising large sums of money. Rather it is one of bringing a realization of facts that rural resources in recreation be found and used if country life is to have full value"

The bright lights, the crowds of people, the commercial amusement places, the city parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches, museums, libraries, and social centers are all in existence because the normal human being has a desire for recreation of various kinds, and some leisure time in which to gratify that desire. These features of city life did not spring up spontaneously. They were carefully planned. Time and money were required to create them.

But human beings live also in the country and they are not without this same desire for social communion with their fellows. It has been stated that the fundamental rural problem is to keep on our farms such people as will maintain the highest standards of American citizenship. Such people will demand a reasonable amount of recreation. They have always done so in the past and will do so in the future. If they find it necessary to seek this in the larger towns, the home community will be correspondingly neglected and its social resources will continue to lie dormant; useless as ore in undiscovered mines.

The rural community of former years was well provided with social activities which served its needs in admirable fashion. The husking-bee, the spelling-match, the barn-raising, the singing school, the quilting party, and similar events were important features in the life of the time. These functions had peculiar values in that they emphasized the values of rural life, enlisted the participation of many people, directed attention and interest towards the home community as a good place in which to live, and proved that the home folks were people worth knowing. But these festivals which served the rural population in past years have lost their former prestige. What has come to take their place in the lives of the country people of today?

Modern developments such as railroads, trolley lines, the telephone, the Rural Free Delivery, the automobile, and good roads have introduced new factors in country life. The city is brought near to every farm home and urban attractions compete much more actively with the rural. The old, distinctively rural social activities have lost potency while the newer forms tend to be citified; directing attention away from the home community and

its people, and emphasizing the values of urban existence.

The recreation problem in the country is not one of raising large sums of money. Rather it is one of bringing a realization of the fact that a real problem exists; that rural resources in recreation must be found and used if country life is to have its full value. The new rural recreation can be neither a mere transplant of city forms, nor a rejuvenation of old forms that have served and gone. We may get help from both sources, but it is quite probable that new or modified types will be evolved which will have values suited to the present peculiar needs.

Certain general characteristics may be mentioned as desirable in a recreation activity for rural use. It should emphasize rural and local values; it should be planned to suit local needs and abilities; it should enlist the active co-operation of as many people as possible; it should be under the direction of local leadership whenever this may be developed; it should be run on a really community basis, not dominated by any small group or any divisive organization; and it should not require any great money expenditure. Some of the activities which may easily satisfy some or all of these requirements have been tested during recent years.

Community singing in its present form has been known for only a short time, but it is proving to be both useful and popular. It is inexpensive and requires no arduous period of rehearsal. It gives many people a chance to participate. It may be used to afford an entire evening program or it may supplement other features, such as a one-act play, or talks on some subject of general interest. A number of county farm and home bureau agents and institute workers are making such use of community singing and all report that a fifteen- or twenty-minute period of song as a prelude to the speaking increases the effectiveness of the rest of the program.

Rural dramatics is another valuable development. The growth of the Little Theater has given a new direction to rural theatricals. It is now well known that plays of real worth can be presented with good effect with modest equipment in the way of scenery and staging. At the New York State Fair the Cornell Dramatic Club under the direction of Prof. Drummond has operated the Little

Theater as a demonstration of the possibilities of rural drama. This has stimulated wide interest and the college has answered many requests for suggestions in connection with local dramatic enterprises. Last fall the county fairs at Cortland and at Batavia staged Little Country Theaters of their own with good success. The prospect is that more fairs will introduce this feature as an antidote for the rather pathological attractions of the Midway.

Pageantry is full of possibilities. Numerous local pageants have been staged in the state and larger presentations were introduced at the county fairs in Orleans and Tompkins counties. These were successful beyond the hopes of the most optimistic well-wishers.

Organized Play and Recreation is a general title used to cover such matters as games for children and adults, field days, special-day celebrations, picnics, and the numerous other subdivisions which might be conveniently

grouped under that head. Community houses are also discussed in communities which are interested in securing a home for community activities.

The actual work of carrying this material to the people of the state consists in issuing news items which will tend to arouse interest in the problem; explaining and demonstrating the idea at meetings and conferences; offering suggestions by correspondence on special recreation problems; and conducting training schools for local leaders of recreation.

This project is intended to help in giving rural people their rightful opportunity for a more complete individual development thru the enjoyment of satisfying social life; to help in developing that "living local interest" which L. H. Bailey mentions as a fundamental rural need; and to build up that spirit of fellowship and neighborliness which is one of the great boons of country life.

It May Come in Handy Sometime

By Susan de Peyster Graves

I HAVE just been wondering if we are all addicted to the attic habit, being human beings, or if perhaps it has fastened itself solely upon New Englanders. You know the attic habit? We begin cleaning those first fresh days in spring. We bring to light a knitted hood. It was Great-aunt Sara's hood. Probably Grandmother Hawkins first began putting it away. We look at it dubiously. It really isn't any good. But it may come in handy sometime. We are bound by tradition and our awe of it, or by the glamor of the sentiment of tradition. Consequently, we shake out the hood, and air it, and rewrap it in moth balls and paper, and put it carefully back on the second shelf on the left-hand side of the chimney closet on the north side of the attic. We know, with all our common sense, that it never will come in handy, and that if an occasion should arise when it could be used, the little old last year's skating toboggan will have the preference. However, we go thru the motions and the time and the energy with the knitted hood, and the fourteen chairs of varying decrepitude, the pewter dishes with the sides and bottoms out, the coffee mill, the candle molds, the loom and spinning wheels, the family-done oil paintings, the rolls of wall-paper left over from a generation ago, the old boxes and trunks of clothes, the warming pans, the cord beds, the collections of magazines and bird's nests and minerals. What it all amounts

to, is that we are so sorry for them and their associations that we dare not deliver them to the flames of a bonfire or to the junk man. "They may be of use sometime"—the New England excuse for sentiment.

If there be true beauty or actual use left in them, why do we not sort and so arrange them as to enjoy and use them now instead of waiting for the shadows of that handy Sometime?

"There is a certain stabilizing influence in following traditions." This may be the reason why of the attic habit. But I am wondering. Maybe we lack courage to use our common sense. Or maybe the attic habit has followed us into our living rooms and workshops and barns so that there simply isn't space to utilize those relics of the third floor.

THERE are books in sets on our living rooms shelves because sets are fashionable. We haven't consigned them to the attic, because their bindings are still fresh and whole. They don't signify that we admire every book this certain author wrote. They certainly don't indicate that we read them. All they prove is that we haven't the courage to sort out our daily or monthly, or even yearly, companions and to sell the rest for waste paper. We have more stands and tables than we care to dust. There are pictures on our walls that do not express for us any mental or emotional satisfaction. When we get money enough to buy that color-

ful bit of marine that does delight us, we will take those pictures—and pack them away in the attic. Yes, that is what we will do!

In our kitchens are low closets, high closets, dark closets, old pans with knicks, old pots with cracks, and kettles with handles gone. But we have dodged up such a handy way to use them—if we should ever have to use them—of course, we don't use them.

BUT YOU can't afford to throw stones, you know. I have seen into your barn and garage. You have a closet full of old bolts and screws and pieces of belting and rubber—and what not. But in the anticipated emergency, you realize that it does not pay in the long run to use worn-out material, that a certain article recently put on the market is more efficient for your purpose anyway, and thirdly, you can't remember exactly where to put your hand on that piece that you might use now. So you trot out and purchase, sensibly, the new and efficient device, whatever it is. Only you don't have the courage to dispose of all the rubbish!

Remember I'm not urging recklessness and extravagance. I'm just wondering at the vice of the other extreme. And how queerly we are gifted with common sense, yet use it so sparingly. And if—but it couldn't possibly be—the taint of the attic habit is on our visions and codes of thought.



THE LITTLE BROWN HOUSE IN THE HOLLOW

This humble, tree-shaded place is the home of one of the oldest farmers alive. In the past sixty-odd years, it has grown into its environment and become part of its natural setting. Up here in the Pennsylvania hills, away from the traffic of the world, folks still cling to the quaint, old-fashioned way of doing things

Farming at Ninety-five

By Chilson H. Leonard

DOWN IN Pennsylvania, about sixty miles below Sayre, where the lazy old Susquehanna swings around those big hills, is the little town of Mehoopany, and back in the hills towards Huckleberry Mountain and Rogers Hollow, hidden in an antique valley, is a little old farm. The best way to reach it is to follow the trout brook up thru the dark woods, tracing the footings of great forested slopes, and then take the valley road along the hillside, up thru the woods for several miles, till it comes out into a more open country of old pastures and scattered wood-lots.

Where the hillside road comes out of the woods, a cart path leads down to a little meadow, fringed with trees along the brook, and shadowed by great hills. A small hayfield, nestling in the shoulder of the hills to the north, lays bare in the sun, and the staunch, old orchard is overgrowing its hilled-in nook to the south. Between the two stands the little brown house and a few aged-gray farm buildings. A spring near the bottom of the slope sends a goodly stream of water flowing thru the long, hollow, fence-rail aqueduct. The water drops



LOOKING INTO THE CORN CROP

The near-centenarian inspects an ear of corn from his 1921 crop which makes his sixty-sixth harvest

in musical waterfalls where each rail laps over the next, till it finally makes a deep little plunge into the old wooden trough down by the house, an old building partially hid-

den by the trees and bushes which have grown up around it.

An old couple live here. The man is ninety-five years old and his wife not quite ninety. This is his second wife, whom he married only thirty-five years ago, when he was a young fellow about sixty. He is still running his little farm, while his wife continues to get his meals, do the washing and tend to her little flower garden. The equipment and methods of working the farm are practically the same as they were when he first bought the place in 1855.

The old man is a big fellow with a firm face and large-boned hands showing evidences of former greater strength. He is still able to drive up into his woodlot, cut down several twenty- or thirty-foot maples, drag them down behind the wagon to the chopping block and saw them and split them up for fire wood. He has a garden every year and he works hard, eats a lot, sleeps aplenty, reads some and does not seem worried by the trend of affairs in the outside world. He has a solid philosophy of his own, a rich fund of common sense and real, dyed-in-the-wool humor.

His wife is a little person bent

with age, her face showing the tracings of toil, sacrifice, and that peaceful happiness "which passeth all understanding." She works hard and enjoys simple things. A box of candy, "store candy," would last her a month and she would enjoy every

piece of it to the utmost. Thruout the summer she keeps a bouquet of flowers on the little table by the window. She is overjoyed when she can drive to town and see some of the folks. She is a quaint, typical, lovable old grandmother.

Together they are living this life of theirs, and a sound, sane life it is. Farming at ninety-five! Of us there are but few who will not be old before we have passed half of those milestones. What a rich life it is when we think of it!

Forests and forestry - U.S.
X

A Look Ahead in Forestry

By James W. Toumey

I AM optimistic on the United States. I have faith in the good sense of the American people. Since colonial days the forest has been one of our great basic resources. A large measure of our prosperity has come from it and we are not going to permit it to be destroyed. Altho we are now consuming our forest resources much faster than they are renewed thru growth this condition will not and cannot endure.

Our past and present methods of destructive lumbering are a natural consequence of our land laws under which four-fifths of our timber passed from public to private ownership at a nominal cost. The forcing of this timber on the market by thousands of owners has kept the price of forest products low with the exception of times of runaway markets due to wars. We are, however, at the parting of the ways and the end of low prices for forest products and of virgin forests is already in sight. From now on, more and more of our supplies must come from areas that have been cut over in the past; fifty years hence the bulk of them must come from such areas. Prices must increase until they equal or exceed the cost of growing a crop of timber.



CONSUMPTION OF FORESTS IN EXCESS OF RENEWAL MUST STOP

The problem is not alone to provide a continuous supply of lumber, but the larger one of handling our forests so as to make them continuously serviceable as a factor in industrial stability and permanency

The great task before us is not primarily to provide a continuous supply of lumber, important as this is, but the larger one of handling about one-third of the land surface of our entire country in a manner to make it continuously serviceable as a factor in industrial stability and permanency.

The two great problems in forestry that face us are: (a) How are we to secure fully stocked stands of the most desirable species on non-agricultural areas that have been lumbered and burned in the past and which will be lumbered and burned in the future; and, (b) how are we to conserve the growth on the remainder of our commercial forest so that it may serve the needs of our nation for forest products until new growth is available?

a depleted resource. Many bills are before the national congress and before state legislatures, all of which have for their purpose the conservation of our forest resource. They recognize the need of sustained yield on absolute forest land and the necessity of bringing our annual growth to a parity with our annual consumption.

Altho in the past quarter century we have acquired in the aggregate vast areas as national and state forests and are still acquiring public forests of one kind or another, it is now realized that the question of adequate future forests advantageously distributed over the country lies in the organization of our privately owned forests for sustained yield. Upon what the private owner does with his forest will determine the future of our timber supply and the

Neither of these problems can nor will be solved under private initiative. They are of vital public concern and their solution is a function of government. Heretofore the magnitude of our forest resource and its distribution in the hands of thousands of owners has blinded us to the rapidly increasing danger of exhaustion. Today foresters, lumbermen, and the users of forest products are warning us of the grave danger of

permanency of our forest industry. What is done with public forests is of secondary importance, due to their limited area.

If we have faith in the good sense of the American people we cannot conceive that destructive lumbering will continue and that the vast areas denuded in the past will be permitted to remain idle. The public will, and must, say before long, "You are permitted to harvest your timber as you like but you must keep forest land in

productive condition. You must secure re-growth." The strong arms of the nation and state will surely reach out to every owner of absolute forest land and by co-operation and constructive legislation do away with destructive lumbering and make conditions economically possible for re-growth. We have developed the most effective lumbering on earth from the standpoint of low cost of product obtained, but it has been extremely wasteful and destructive to re-growth.

In the future the key to efficient lumbering on private as well as public forest land will be the reproduction which follows. This decade marks an epoch in American forestry. The old order is surely passing. The outlook for constructive forestry in America was never brighter. When our vast areas of privately owned forests are placed under management for sustained yield there will be scores of foresters employed where there is one today.

The Field of Agricultural Economics

By H. C. Taylor

FOR practical purpose the field of agricultural economics may be divided into three parts: (1) The economics of production, which deals with the cost of production, types of farming and farm organization. This subject matter may very properly be called "The Economics of Farm Management." (2) The economics of marketing, which includes the whole problem of efficient transfer of all forms of farm production from the producer to the consumer and the further problem of the equitable distribution of the price paid by the consumer to all those who have participated either in the production or in the distribution of the products. Many financial problems are involved in both (1) and (2), which may sometimes be set aside in a special subdivision of farm finance. (3) The problem of maintaining and improving the economic and social position of the farmer. This includes the problems of land ownership and tenancy, the conditions under which farm work is performed, and the living conditions on the farm and in the rural communities.

Thus it will be seen that the field is a big one and one that challenges the best efforts of many workers. During the past few years conditions have been such as to call attention more strikingly than ever before to the need of knowledge of the economic forces underlying agriculture and the marketing of farm products. Farmers, today, are seeking as never before to understand the economic

forces which determine their welfare. They recognize that only by understanding the forces which determine the prices of their products and understanding the way in which they may adjust their production to changed market conditions and, in many cases, participate in improving the marketing conditions, are they able to secure adequate return for their efforts.

Economics is scientifically co-ordinate with the physical and biological sciences in the study of agricultural problems. During the first few decades following the development of the experiment stations almost the entire attention of those interested in the improvement of agriculture was devoted to the application of the physical and biological sciences to the improvement of agricultural production. It has now become recognized that the economic phases of the agricultural problem must receive equal attention and that the results of physical, biological and economic research must be combined if the practical problems of agriculture are to be solved.

Fortunately, agricultural colleges and experiment stations are turning their attention to this field. Many strong departments of agricultural economics have been established and the deans and directors of agricultural colleges and experiment stations thruout the country are interested in further development of this work. The Federal Department of Agriculture has made rapid strides in recent

years in the development of work on economic problems. Crop estimates and agricultural statistics first received attention in the Department of Agriculture, then the problems of farm management were studied with a view to introducing greater economy in farm organization. Finally, in 1913, the work which developed into the Bureau of Markets was established. These three lines of work are now being combined in one bureau, in which will be included all the economic work of the Department of Agriculture. This work will be done in close co-operation with the bureaus dealing with the physical and biological sciences in their application to agricultural problems, in order that the work of all the bureaus may be closely co-ordinated, with well-rounded-out results of practical application.

In his address entitled "The Agricultural Colleges in the Future," delivered at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on June 10, 1921, Secretary Wallace said, in speaking of the importance of the field of agricultural economics:

"Looking back we can see now that if our agricultural colleges have failed to measure up to their greatest opportunities of service, that failure is due to confining practically all of their effort to the problem of greater production and giving so little attention to the no less important matter of agricultural economics. During the past five years we have been keenly aware of our distressing lack of knowledge of these great economic

forces which exercise such merciless power over those who ignore them or fail to understand them. Had we spent even one-quarter as much time and energy in the study of economics applied to agriculture as we have spent in the study of production, it is not going too far to say that we might have avoided many of the troubles which now beset us.

"As we plan for the future, it seems clear to me that without abating in any way our efforts in the field of scientific research, without slacking in our search for better and cheaper methods of production, it is the clear duty of the agricultural colleges of the country to give more and more attention to study and instruction in the field of agricultural economics. The mission of our agricultural colleges is not to promote agriculture at the expense of industry or commerce, nor to give the farmer the sort of an education that will place him in a position of unfair advantage over other classes, but rather thru more scientific methods of production and

less wasteful methods of distribution, enable him to better serve the Nation. The obligation to get food to the consumer with the least waste is just as binding as the obligation to produce that food in the first place. The farmer needs all of the training in production that the colleges can give him, but the most urgent need now is the development of an entirely new realm of organized knowledge of the economic factors which will enable him to cheapen his production and improve his distribution."

THE development of this work in the Department of Agriculture in the next few years will demand an increasing number of men thoroly trained in agricultural economics. It is desired that seniors and graduate students looking to a career in agricultural research and education give careful thought to their own fitness for careers in this field. It is also hoped that a large number of agricultural colleges will give special attention to providing courses which

will train men for this work. For students who have had considerable graduate work in this field there may be opportunities for research work in the Department, which will be in line with their graduate work and which will therefore give an opportunity for valuable service while advancing their knowledge and earning funds with which to proceed with their graduate work. A considerable number of graduate courses, seminars, and conferences are being given in the Department at the present time, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the workers in the various bureaus.

With a view to directing specific attention to some of the chief problems involved, some of the methods that have been worked out for attacking these problems and some of the fields calling persistently for more workers, several short articles will be run in subsequent issues of THE COUNTRYMAN, each devoted to some important phase of agricultural economics.



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Ithaca, New York

December, 1921

MRS. ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK, at the end of her sabbatical year, on November 16, retired from the teaching staff and joined her husband as a part of that group of emeritus professors which means so much to the life and history of Cornell.

For many years Mrs. Comstock has imparted to her students something of that true greatness which is hers. Believing that knowledge begins in wonder and that respect and interest are necessary in the attainment of ultimate truth, she has invariably delighted her classes and gained their lasting respect and friendship by her diligent efforts in their behalf.

Her work is internationally famous. The text-books and science manuals which she and her husband have published in their own publishing house are among the best of their kind in the world. Her wood-cuts have gained for her international reputation. Inevitably these achievements have reflected glory to the University.

It is fortunate for us that Mrs. Comstock has decided to remain at Cornell. The work which she has done will not be forgotten, and her influence on the present-day student life, while it cannot be so direct, will always be of that pure and healthy sort which makes for better men and women. Truth, diligence, and talent were hers. For years she has touched the better nature of Cornellians and wrought many great and far-reaching changes in their characters. May her influence still be felt in our work as it goes forward. May her great work continue.

C. H. L.

IN EARLY Colonial days the church was a prime consideration. At the present time, it seems as if religion was becoming a minor consideration in our minds and only after all amusements fail to satisfy do we turn to the church.

One great trouble seems to be that too few ministers enter the field with the proper training to qualify them to fill their positions. Farmers do not harvest grain as they did fifty years ago; neither do the old-time methods of religious service alone save souls today.

No surgeon performs an operation without a thorough knowledge of the conditions related to the affliction. Should the country minister attempt to serve the needs of a rural community without first knowing farmers and farming? To win souls into the church today, the country preacher ought to meet the rural people on their own ground. He who can connect community organizations with brotherly love is in a fair way to show the backward ones that there is something in this world which they should, but have not found. The church may well become the center of the rural community's social activities and the minister should dominate in shaping the social program. Again, a well organized calf or pig club can easily be developed into a successful Sunday School class. The pastor who never dons overalls and who spends his spare time at Ladies' Aid meetings is handicapped in finding his way into the lives of those who have found this world a place of toil and strife.

L. A. P.

DECEMBER is here again and the old year is about gone. As we look back we cannot see that 1921 has been such a poor year after all, in spite of what has been said about it. Most of us have had to struggle to make both ends meet, but that has been good for us. We have been at a banquet of abnormal war conditions, and now, the morning after the revelry, we must not scorn sitting down to a normal breakfast. But even if economic conditions do leave much to be desired, all things considered, we are much better off as a nation than we were four years ago when we were in the most horrible war of history, weighed down by the knowledge that our brothers and friends were offering their lives for home and country. And it seems that the past year has helped, rather than hurt, our University.

We believe that Cornell is better off, physically, mentally, and morally, than she has ever been before. Physically because her athletic teams are carrying the Red and White banner to the fore in every branch of intercollegiate sport; mentally because our professors tell us that, while perhaps there is not as much individual excellence in scholarship, there is a higher average degree of it than ever before. And morally? Why alumni would not recognize this town for the Ithaca they knew of old. The football team has won victory after victory on Schoellkopf Field this season, yet there has been none of the wild celebrations alumni like to reminisce about. Not that spirit and enthusiasm have been lacking, rather that they were worked off in other ways. Undergraduates seem to realize that if they want to celebrate they must do it in such a way as to obviate all possibility of giving Cornell any more of the undesirable publicity, which she has received of late.

You must not think that in enthusing thus about Cornell that we are blind to the hardships and unemployment in the world outside our shell. Not at all, but when we have something to be thankful for, why not rejoice and spread the tidings to alumni who are always interested in their Alma Mater?

And now perhaps a few Christmas wishes may be appropriate. We know of no better way of expressing them than to quote a bit of verse we came across recently:

"We wish you an old-fashioned Christmas,
Surrounded by those you hold dear,
With glad after-memories that linger
To brighten the whole coming year."



Combination Canning ^{and preserving} of Meats and Vegetables [✓]

By F. P. Lund

WHEN the founder of Demonstration Work in the United States, the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, said: "Country life can be placed upon a higher plane of profit, comfort, culture, influence, and power," he expressed in a few words the logical evolution through which the demonstration work must go in order to produce the desired result. This may be expressed in other words thus: First, increase the earning capacity of the home you desire to help. After this the increased earnings will make it easy to take the next step, securing comfort, labor-saving devices, better implements, more profitable utilization of the labor expended, and the like.

During all this, culture is not forgotten. It increases with the development of the work. When the demonstration agent has been instrumental in securing greater profit with the accompanying comfort, the confidence of the agent is so well established that the members of the family are all willing to accept him or her as a teacher leading onward to higher things, broadening the culture, increasing the influence, and developing the power.

Dr. Knapp started demonstration work in 1903 in Texas, first with adult men. The boys became interested and took an active part as demonstrators even before the first boys' clubs were formed in 1907. In 1910 the first work with girls was started and this gradually led to the work with adult women.

In order to increase the earning capacity of the home the men and boys started with the production of better crops, better live stock, the girls by learning the intense cultivation of one garden vegetable, the tomato.

The growing, canning, and utilization of the tomato (or another vegetable, where the climatic conditions

were not suited for tomato culture) in the daily diet, and the grading, selection, standardization, canning, and selling of the surplus products became the entering wedge by which the demonstration work entered the rural home. It has developed so that it includes every phase of home life, including the practical arrangement and beautification of the farmstead.

In order to secure a market for the surplus products canned by the girls and women, close attention has been given to standardization of the canned products, so a can of tomatoes, or a can of beans, whether done by a club girl in Florida, in Texas, or in Maryland would be absolutely uniform as to quality and weight.

The idea of our club work with girls and women was, however, not to compete with the commercial canning companies, for it is evident that the girls could not successfully do so, except perhaps in the immediate home vicinity. The training was necessary, however, and in the southern states we have now come to the point where our girls take up new products, that are not at present produced by the commercial canners, thereby in reality producing something entirely new and creating a market for it.

In finding new products and developing new resources for the girls and women, attention has been paid to the products raised by the girls in their gardens, and to the surplus production of the poultry and dairy clubs, while at the same time the old traditions in regard to food products have been maintained.

We have thus taken some of the old southern recipes and standardized them, and are now commencing to can them for market purposes as well as for home consumption, thereby producing in one container a palatable combination of meats and vegetables or of fish and vegetables.

In South Carolina we found an old-

time recipe, pine bark fish stew, which is still used at many of the picnics of the state. The name is derived from the custom of serving the fish stew poured over boiled rice placed upon a clean piece of pine bark used as a plate. The dish itself was one of the traditional recipes carried by the Huguenots from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. When President Taft visited South Carolina he was served the pine bark fish stew upon a piece of pine bark.

In Kentucky we found the famous old dish Burgoo, which originally was made from squirrels, game birds, and vegetables. The name at first was used by the French sailors for a thick gruel or porridge of oatmeal. We have now standardized this dish, using veal, poultry, and vegetables, and are pushing it as a commercial enterprise in several of our states.

Others of these famous old southern dishes which we standardize for club work canning are Creole chicken, chicken gumbo, shrimp jambalaya, Brunswick stew; but at the present these products are not produced in large enough quantities to be secured all over.

As an example of these dishes we attach the recipe for Dixie Burgoo.

24 lbs. veal; 12 lbs. dressed chicken; 10 lbs. tomatoes, peeled and cut in eighths; 7 lbs. cabbage, rutabagas, or finely shredded collards; 4 lbs. finely minced onions; 2 lbs. leek, finely sliced, crosswise; 4 lbs. okra, finely sliced, crosswise; 2 lbs. Swiss chard, stems only, cut in ½-inch pieces; 2 lbs. finely cut celery; 4 lbs. diced carrots; 2 lbs. diced turnips; 2 lbs. radishes, sliced crosswise ½-inch thick and browned in butter; 2 lbs. minced green peppers; 2 qts. minced pimiento peppers; ¼ lb. finely minced parsley; 1 pt. white flour; 1 pt. white flour, browned; ½ lb. butter; 1 pt. cooking oil; 8 qts. water; salt and pepper to taste.

(Continued on page 86)



Former Student Notes

Many former students were back at the Extension Conference held here in October. Several of them gave reports at the Conference. E. C. Weatherby '15, advertising and sales manager of the G. L. F. Exchange, gave an account of the work of that organization. "Tom" Milliman '12, organization manager of the Dairy-men's League, talked on "Six months of the pooling plan." N. R. Peet '10, is manager of the Western New York Apple Growers' Association and spoke on "Central packing houses in western New York." F. E. Robertson '09, manager of the New York State Wool Growers' Association, talked about co-operation among sheep growers in this state. The Empire State Potato Growers' Association was represented by L. J. Steele '15, who told of its work. L. D. Greene '14, manager of the Orange County Farm Bureau, gave a committee report on "Weather Service."

'03 B.S.—Eugene Merritt spent two weeks at the College in October representing the States Relations Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

'03 Sp.—F. H. Richards, formerly superintendent of Maplewood Farms at Attica, is now secretary and treasurer of the Northeast Mining Company, with offices in the Granite Building, Rochester.

'06 Sp.—Charles T. Osborne is foreman on the Friar's Head farm at Riverhead.

'06 B.S.A.—Professor Charles F. Shaw, of the University of California, attended the annual convention of the American Association of Soil Survey Workers at Lansing, Mich., on November 18 and 19.

'08 W.C.—Herbert Batcheller has for two years managed the Emmons farms at Oneonta.

'08 W.C.—Norman Buckley has been superintending some large poul-

try farms in Suffern, Rockland County.

'08 W.C.—L. T. Dunn of West Henrietta has sold part of his farm in order to devote more attention to poultry.



Henry E. Allanson, B.S. '17, has recently been promoted to executive assistant of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, a position equivalent to that of assistant to the departmental head. An interesting side-light on the appointment is that the eight divisional chiefs of the department were confidentially asked to recommend a man for the position, and, acting independently, they unanimously selected "Hank" as the one best fitted.

'08 M.S.A.—Professor William J. Souder is head of the department of school gardening and agriculture at the Radford Normal School, East Radford, Va.

'08 W.C.—Elmer Stone is now running a poultry farm for himself at Clyde.

'15 B.S.—James A. Crawford left his position with the Buffalo Botanical Garden on October 1, to accept an appointment as associate curator at the New York Botanical Garden at Bronx Park.

'15 B.S.—H. S. Gabriel and F. A. Pierson, who have been instructing and doing graduate work in the department of farm management, are absent this term taking up advanced work at Harvard.

'15 B.S., '16 M.S.A.—Duane S. Hatch and Miss Emily Gilchrist were married on August 5 at Cooperstown. They spent some time in London, sailing on November 1 for Calcutta, India, where Hatch will resume his work with the Y. M. C. A. They will live at 5 Russell Street, Calcutta.

'15 B.S.—"Joe" Hurley left the good potato county of Washington to become manager of the New York State Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association. "Joe" says that it is inherent with him to like potatoes.

'15 W.C.—Harold S. Smith, who worked on Prof. Hopper's farm immediately after leaving here, has since been very successfully managing his home farm.

'15 B.S.—"Larry" Steele, who until a year ago was county agent of Orleans County, was recently appointed manager of the newly organized Empire State Potato Growers' Association.

'16 M.S.—W. A. Brittain has completed his work for his doctor's degree, and has returned to Truro, N. S., as provincial entomologist of Nova Scotia.

'16 B.S.—Waldo B. Cookingham has left his position as assistant professor of agricultural education at New Hampshire College, and is running his father's poultry and greenhouse farm.

'16 B.S.—Monroe G. Cheney is president and general manager of

You reader of this page

**are likely to be among
the regular visitors
who get new inspirations
and who renew old friendships**

at Farmers' Week.

**The College welcomes you back;
but it ventures to hope
that you will act
as a Committee of One
to invite**

a brand-new visitor

**who will profit by
the program of events
for all the family**

Farmers' Week at Cornell

February 13 - 18, 1922

**New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York**

the Anzac Oil Association. He is at present engaged in geological work for this and other associations, with headquarters at Graham, Texas. His efforts during the past year led to the opening of the new Burger Oil Field in Young County, Texas.

'17 B.S.—John Wigsten was married on September 1 to Mary MacNamara, of Patten, Pa. They are living in Elmira, where Johnny is employed with the Clute Motor Company.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Woodford (Louise Snowdon, '19 Sp.), formerly of Syracuse, have gone to San Domingo, where Mr. Woodford is connected with the West India Sugar Association.

'18 B.S., '20 A.M.—A. E. Emerson, Jr., spent the spring and summer in Ithaca, taking graduate work in entomology. He is now instructor in entomology in the University of Pittsburgh. He and Mrs. Emerson (Winifred Jelliffe '22) are living at 1043 Murray Hill Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

'18 B.S.—Miss Dorothy M. Gray has just completed the design of a new thirty-five-acre park in Billings, Mont., and is now working on park plans for other Montana cities.

'18 Sp.—P. A. Hopkins is operating a farm in Pittsford with his father and brother. They grow certified seed potatoes and produce certified milk, selling the milk in Rochester.

'19 B.S.—Warner F. Baldwin is with the Blue Valley Creamery Company in their Chicago plant. His address is 112 Home Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

'19 B.S.—H. P. Beals has become associate county agent in Franklin County, and, under the direction of Dr. Bates, Indian Specialist of the New York State College of Agriculture, will develop a program on the St. Regis Indian Reservation. There are plans on foot to put a high school with an agricultural and home making department in each reservation. The man who teaches the agricultural department is to spend one-half of his time teaching and the other half of his time doing farm bureau duties on the reservation. Mr. Beals is one of the pioneers in this reservation work.

'19 B.S.—James Hillas and Dorothy Purdy ('19 B.S.) were married in Sage Chapel on October 1. They will make their home in Morristown, New Jersey.

'19 Ex.—C. E. Krey is again in

Washington with an ice cream company. He is now with the Chapin-Sacks Corporation as assistant superintendent of production, at 1st and M Streets.

'19 B.S.—William Stempfle is assistant farm bureau manager in Oneida County, with headquarters at Utica.

'20 B.S.—Frances Van Arsdale, who has been teaching home making at Orchard Park, has accepted a similar position at Fort Plain.

'20 B.S.—Alice A. Eisenbrandt has been placed in charge of the domestic science department of School 6, Ann and Fleet Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

'20 B.S.—Harriet E. Hendryx, who has been teaching homemaking at Bath, is now at Newburg.

'20 B.S.—Kurt A. Mayer '20, and Miss Elna E. Johnson '19 A.B., were married on August 26, 1920, and are now living at 275 Judson Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. Mayer is assistant to the sales manager of the A. W. Burritt Company of Bridgeport.

'20 B.S.—Gladys Hall is teaching in Walcourt School at Aurora.

'20 B.S.—Anna E. Koch is teaching home economics at Alden.

'20 Ph.D.—William Moore is now an assistant professor in entomology in the University of Minnesota. He attended the Agriculture School at Patchefstroun, Transvaal, before coming to Cornell to obtain his degree.

'20 B.S.—On August 3, Miss Helen Bresee, the daughter of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bresee, and Joseph R. Page '20, son of Mrs. Cornelia J. Page and the late Erford L. Page '88, were married in the Zion Church at Greene. Among the wedding attendants were, Russell W. Gray '21, Kenneth F. Preston '21, and Lyman A. Page '23. Mr. Page is a member of the Sigma Phi Sigma Fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Page have made their home in Greene where Mr. Page is the assistant manager and secretary of the Page Seed Company.

'20 B.S.—Miss Martha E. Quick is teaching nature study and science in the Junior High School at Springfield, Mass. She is living at 19 Foster Street in that city.

'20 B.S.—Helen Rider is an instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota. She is also taking graduate work.

'20 B.S.—Ward A. Rodwell is an instructor in agriculture at South Dayton.

'20 B.S.—Walker Smith has been

spending some time in Chicago on business for the Stevenson Corporation of New York. While in the city, he lived at the South Shore Hotel.

'20 B.S.—John M. Watt is the irrigation overseer with the Oahu Sugar Company, Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.

'20 W.C.—Steven L. Wilcox owns and runs a commercial pheasant farm which he calls the Brushy Neck Pheasantry. It is located at Speonk, Long Island.

'20 B.S.—Naomi Jones is assistant dietitian in the Michael Reese Hospital, New York City.

'20 B.S.—Julia Keet is pupil dietitian in Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

'20 B.S.—Miss Louise Roux is married and living in Ithaca.

'20 B.S.—Henry Clay Smith is in the extension department of the Louisiana Agricultural College at Baton Rouge.

'20 B.S.—Donald Leible is in the New York office of the Bateman Companies, Ltd.

'20 B.S.—Leonard L. Poor is manager of the Steel Cafeteria, located in Buffalo.

'20 B.S.—Dexter Rivenburgh is county agent for Columbia County, with headquarters at Hudson.

'20 B.S.—Donald B. Wilson is an instructor in farm management at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

'20 B.S.—Mabel Zoller is a student worker in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at Boston, Massachusetts.

'20 B.S.—Robert V. Call raised 6000 bushels of potatoes on his farm near Batavia this year.

'20 B.S.—R. V. O. Du Bois was married on October 29 to Miss Florence Beekman of East Orange, N. J. The ceremony took place in that city, and Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois will be at home on a farm at Forest Glen after November 12.

'20 Ex.—Mrs. Joseph Brown (Ethel Faulhaber) is now attending Syracuse University.

'20 Ex., '18 B.S.—A son, Robert Daniel, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Grant (Dorothy Cotton), on October 24.

'20 B. S.; '19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Y. Kinzey (Gertrude S. Sampson '19) of Rutland, Mass., announce the birth of their son, Bertram York Kinzey, Jr., on September 25.

'20 B.S.—Everett W. Lins, assistant sales manager of the North American Fruit Exchange, was lo-

cated in Marlboro from June 1 to September 21, as district sales manager, handling the distribution of berries and small fruits from the Hudson River Valley. He has now been assigned to the Grand Rapids, Mich., office, on a large deal entailing the distribution of Michigan apples, potatoes, celery, and the like. His mail address is 82 West 112th Street, New York City.

'20 B.S.—"Eddy" Plass drove from his home in Poughkeepsie to Ithaca to attend the Cornell-Dartmouth game.

'20 B.S.—Snyder C. Rappleye and Miss Daisy Dennis were married on October 24. Mr. Rappleye is employed in the headquarters office of the New York Telephone Company in New York City. Their address is 5 Condit Place, West Orange, N. J.

'20 B.S.—Dr. Millard M. Slocum announced the marriage of his daughter to Edison M. Collins, on Saturday, October 29, in Barneveld. The couple have made their home in that place.

'20 B.S.—"Lou" Smith was back for a few days in October for the first time since his graduation. He is still with the Blue Valley Creamery Company, Detroit, Mich.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stevenson announced the birth of a daughter, Phyllis Virginia, on October 25, 1921. She weighed seven pounds.

'20 B.S.—Abraham M. Coan is teaching in a vocational school at Reinerton, Pa., Porter Township.

'20 B.S.—"Cap" Creal was married September 20 to Miss Johann Snow of Jamestown. He is manager of the David Harem farms at Homer.

'20 B.S.—W. G. Crandell is head of the department of agricultural education at Clemson College, N. C.

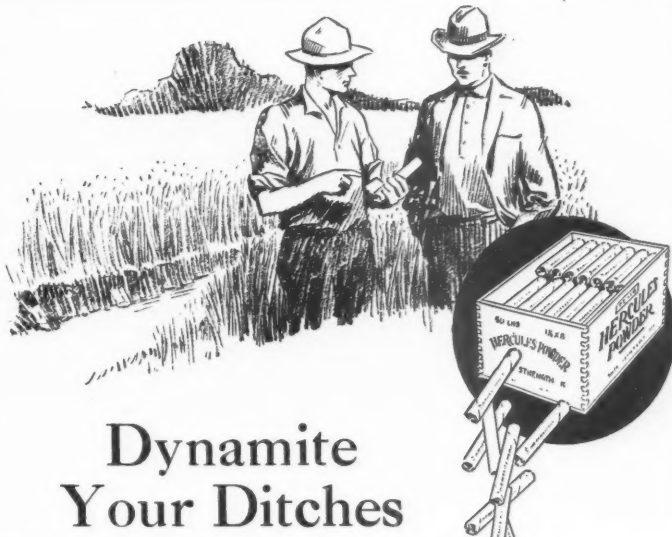
'20 Sp.—William J. Lelash has entered the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs to take up graduate work.

'20 B.S.—Donald S. Hoagland, former business manager of The Countryman, has recently changed his home address in New York City to 212 W. 85th Street.

'21 B.S.—Miss Clara B. Howell is teaching home economics in the Homer High School. She spent the summer at her home in Ludlowville.

'21 B.S.—Charles W. Knox has a position in the poultry department of the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames.

'21 B.S.—Grace Fleming has charge of a tearoom at Westfield.



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'21 B.S.—Norma Dunham has charge of the home economics work at Interlaken.

'21 B.S.—Agnes Fowler is with the A. I. C. P. in New York City taking training under Miss Lucy Gillette.

'21 B.S.—Floyd W. Aber is teaching agriculture at Catskill.

'21 W.C.—G. A. Blanchard has gone to Pulaski as teacher in agriculture.

'21 B.S.—R. E. Britt is back at the

University taking graduate work in the department of rural engineering.

'21 B.S.—L. K. Elmhirst has been selected by the poet-philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore, to head the agricultural department of a new international university he is founding in India. Elmhirst was recently in Ithaca and procured a number of books and bulletins to equip his library.

'21 B.S.—Norma Dunham is at Interlaken as a teacher in home making.

'21 B.S.—Miss Ferdinanda I. Legare and Mr. William Bryant Backer were married late in August. The couple have made their home at 145 Rutledge Avenue, Charleston, S. C.

'21 B.S.—Luella Maltby is teaching home economics at Corning.

'21 B.S.—R. B. Mead is working on the Elmford Farm at Fairport. He recently came to Ithaca to call on his friends here and while here he announced his engagement to Miss Freebourn.

'21 B.S.—Evelyn Hendricks, who has been teaching home making at Bath, has accepted a similar position at Newbury.

'21 B.S.—Fleta Huff has taken up her position as the head of the Home Economics department in the Canastota High School.

'21 B.S.—Dorothy Guernsey is teaching at Canastota.

'21 B.S.—John S. Kirkendall is at Community Schools teaching agriculture. His post office address is Burnt Hills.

'21 B.S.—Ruth Newman has gone to Albion as a teacher in home economics.

'21 B.S.—Ralph E. Noble and Miss Lora H. Norwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Norwood of 314 West Seneca Street, Ithaca, were married September 27, at the First Presbyterian Church. Stanley Norwood '18, of New York City, brother of the bride, acted as best man. C. E. Griffin '22, and Clayton DeCamp '23, were among the ushers at the wedding. Noble's original class was '19 but as he spent 18 months overseas during the war, he did not receive his degree until '21. At present he is engaged as a sanitary chemist for the U. S. Public Health Service in

Kampsville, Ill., where investigations are being carried on in regard to the water of the Illinois River. The couple have made their home in that city for the present.

'21 B.S.—Gerald L. Preston is teaching agriculture in the Callicoon High School at Callicoon, Sullivan County. His home is in McDonough, Chenango County.

'21 B.S.—Dexter V. Riverburgh, now fruit specialist in Columbia County, has been chosen as successor to Loren S. Kibby, whose resignation became effective September 15. Mr. Kibby has returned to Cornell for graduate study.

'21 B.S.—Craig Sanford is back at the University taking graduate work in the poultry department.

'21 B.S.—Joseph Sterling has a position on the *Brooklyn Eagle* and is living at his home near Oyster Bay, Long Island. Sterling has the distinction of having completed both his high school and college course in the short space of five years. He left school after the completion of the eighth grade to work as a gardener's assistant until January, 1915, when he made a daring rescue on the ice of Oyster Bay Harbor. For his bravery, Sterling received the Carnegie Hero Medal and at the same time a scholarship to take him thru high school. He entered high school and finished in two years, for which he was awarded the Beekman Medal based upon scholarship and all-around ability, he being the second man to win that medal during a period of about fifteen years. Sterling on entering the College in 1917 spent one year at college, the next year in the A. E. F. overseas, and then returned to Cornell to finish his course in two years.

'21 Grad.—F. O. Bain, who was

here from Scotland thru the Carnegie fund, has completed the work for his doctor's degree, and this summer visited the laboratories of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and experiment stations thruout the southern, southwestern, and western United States. He has returned to Scotland and expects to go to South Africa this winter as a member of the entomological staff of the department of agriculture at Pretoria.

'21 M.S.—A. B. Baird is now in Fredericktown, New Brunswick, as assistant entomologist in the investigation of parasitic insects.

'21 B.S.—Jean Bright is now teaching in Laurel, Del.

'21 B.S.—Elizabeth Cooper, woman's editor of *THE COUNTRYMAN* last year, is now studying dietitetics at the New York Hospital. She is taking a four-months' course. Her address is 8 West 16th Street, New York City.

'21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Colston E. Warne (Frances Corbett) announce the arrival of a son, Lee Clinton, on November 2. Mr. and Mrs. Warne are making their home in Pittsburgh.

'21 Ph.D.—John D. Detwiler has gone to Western University at London, Ontario, as professor of zoology. He formerly instructed here in entomology.

'21 B.S.—J. L. Dickinson is instructing in physical training in the Hudson Falls High School.


'21 B.S.—Jeane Griffiths is taking a four-months' course at the New York Hospital, studying to be a student dietitian.

'21 B.S.—Julius Hendel is now working for his doctor's degree at the University of Minnesota. He is studying the milling and handling of grain and at the same time working with a grain company.

'21 B.S.—E. L. Howard was married on October 15, to Miss Virginia L. Clatman. They were married at the bride's home in Magna Falls. The couple have made their home in Youngstown where Howard is working on his father's fruit farm.

'21 B.S.—Lloyd E. Howland was married in Rochester, on October 24, to Miss Sadie Jane Baker, of that city. He is now in charge of the sales department of the Rochester Ice Cream Company.

'21 B.S.—"Tubby" Nordgren visited his friends in Ithaca recently. He has given up his position as manager of the Grangers' Co-operative store in Accord and expects to locate in Utica.



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'21 M.S.—Richmond Maury was married on October 8 to Miss Elizabeth Martin Bull. They will be at home after November 15 at Red Point Farm, Smithfield, Pa.

'21 Ph.D.—R. W. Leiby, a graduate student here during the past year, has gone back to Raleigh, N. C., as assistant entomologist in the State Department of Agriculture.

'21 B.S.—C. W. Knox is instructing in the poultry department of Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa.

'21 M.S.—A. E. Lundie, who was a graduate student here on a fellowship from South Africa, spent the summer studying methods in bee culture in the eastern United States and Canada. He recently left by auto with his wife and child for Washington, D. C., where he will work with Dr. F. E. Phillips, who is in charge of bee culture for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. After remaining there for a time, he expects to go to California, returning to Cornell later on. When he completes his work here, he will be in charge of apiculture at the experiment station in South Africa.

'24 Ex.—"Eddy" Hungerford drove from Albany with a load of football enthusiasts to attend the Cornell-Dartmouth game.

Farm Home

(Continued from page 79)

The veal is cut off from the bones and cut in $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1-inch cubes, and browned with some of the fat from the meat, or a little cooking oil. The chicken is roasted until well browned, then the meat is cut from the bones and cut in $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cubes.

The bones from the veal and the chicken with what meat still clings to them, together with the scalded and skinned feet, are put in the pressure cooker, covered with part of the cold water and cooked at 10 to 15 lbs. of pressure for 1 hour. The stock is then strained, and the meat scraps clinging to the bones are carefully removed, cooled, and passed thru the meat chopper, a coarse plate being used. The onions and leek (if leek cannot be had, take 1 lb. more of onions) are cooked in part of the cooking oil until tender. Okra, Swiss chard, celery, carrots, turnips, and green peppers are each cooked separately with a little of the fat, skimmed off the soup stock.

Cabbage is cooked separately until tender, in an open kettle in order to remove the strong cabbage odor.

Tomatoes are cooked until tender, and then mixed with the other vegetables and the soup stock. The radishes are sliced crosswise in $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slices and browned in a frying pan with butter, then mixed with the rest of the ingredients. The pimentos, if fresh, are minced and cooked with the green peppers. If canned pimentos are used, just mince them and add to the other vegetables.

The browned and diced meat (veal and chicken) is thoroly mixed with the stock and vegetables and the whole mixture is allowed to simmer. 1 pint of white flour is browned in a frying pan and mixed with 1 pint of white flour (not browned), then stirred smooth with the part of the

8 quarts of water not previously used for the stock and poured into the soup and vegetable mixture, stirring to prevent lumps. Boil slowly for 10 minutes, add salt and pepper to taste, and add the finely minced parsley. Mix thoroly and fill boiling hot into well-cleaned tin cans (inside lacquered cans are preferable, if the product is to be kept for a long time or to be marketed). Seal immediately and process: No. 2 cans, 50 minutes at 15 lbs. of pressure; No. 3 cans, 70 minutes at 15 lbs. of pressure.

When serving, prepare rice, cooked "southern style," place on dish and pour heated burgoo over it. This portion will fill about 56 No. 2 cans.



Under the Reading Lamp

The Southern Highlander and His Homeland

By John C. Campbell, 350 pages, 100 illustrations. Published by the Russell Sage Foundation, 22nd St., New York City.

Mr. Campbell went into the Southern Highlands because he was interested in their natural resources, their inhabitants and their extravagant romance. For more than twenty-five years he roamed over this tract, more than two hundred miles wide, which blankets the Appalachians from Pennsylvania to Alabama. He learned the intimate things which give true local color. He lived with the people, always trying to devise means whereby the hard conditions of mountain life might be eased, or help brought to some crippled or suffering child.

Reluctantly, for he was a modest worker for the betterment of the Highlands, he started his book. Unfortunately, just as he was finishing it, he died, "and with him died," said P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, "more knowledge of a particular problem than is possessed by any other man."

His book, which was published by his wife, is a big volume, comprehensive, full of much understanding, and bulging with anecdotes, rich and ringing true. He has given us the Highland boy who had "a heart

cravin' that our people may grow better," and who, in his old age, gave all he had to found, in his remote community, a school which shall teach children "books and agriculture and machinery and all kinds of labor and to learn to grow up as good American citizens."

For the socially minded, it offers a textbook, paradoxically full of real, living material, true, well-arranged, and minus the characteristic baffling jargon of most sociological literature. The chapters on Ancestry, Individualism, Religion, and Avenues for Contact and Progress, show careful thought on some hitherto undeveloped aspects of social work. The fifty-six pages of appendices, the numerous tables and maps, and the many illustrations, there are over a hundred of them, strengthen the book admirably.

If a man's understanding is strengthened by seeing a true picture of life, then the understanding of every person who reads this book will be strengthened. If it is novelty or romance which we seek these days, we need not go to foreign lands. "The Highlands," said Mr. Campbell, "are a land of promise, a land of romance, and a land about which, perhaps more things are known which are not so than of any other part of our country."

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Princess Salome

A Tale of the Days of Camel-Bells. By Burris Jenkins. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Novelists and playwrights have in recent years been strongly attracted by the New Testament. There is no reason why they should not cultivate this field. The story of the beginnings of Christianity is full of fascinating personalities and stirring events. Fiction has always busied itself with filling out the picture. In a great variety of gospels and acts it took pains to supplement the scanty record of facts. Legends without number have satisfied the craving for more intimate knowledge. Respectable precedents, therefore, exist for giving free reins to the imagination. If ancient romancers, with all their piety, did not hesitate to put into the life of Jesus and his disciples all manner of things begotten of their fancy, why should modern story-tellers be abashed? They have a somewhat keener sense of local color and historic probability. Besides, they know that their tales are not likely today to be mistaken for history. A didactic purpose may also be served. The fragments of information may be pieced out in such a manner as to show a plausible natural development; or a natural framework may be supplied for something wholly out of nature's course.

This particular story, with its alluring title, seems plainly to have been written with an apologetic interest. It is not a mere *jeu d'esprit*. Its author is a theologian, educator, and pastor who can scarcely be suspected of having woven this romance around the supreme object of his worship for art's sake solely. Salome is a name to conjure with. It is biblical, historical, suggestive, and is connected with the tragic death of the forerunner. It has been invested with a peculiar psychological interest by Richard Strauss and Mary Garden and Theda Bara. Princesses are dear to democratic hearts. Few readers will cavil at the closer description: *A Tale from the Days of Camel-Bells*. It has a pleasant sound, even if the meaning is a trifle obscure. The erotic element dominates. St. Stephen and Salome are madly in love; St. Paul and Mary of Bethany remain faithful lovers until the apostle goes forth on his great mission. It is refreshing to see the saints unbend, go courting, and crack jokes, even if it happened before their conversion. One is glad also that Mary of Magdalene is let alone, particularly as she is looked upon as a fallen woman, of

which there is no evidence in the New Testament. Gomar the Galatian has the appearance of being borrowed from Bernard Shaw. The descriptions of scenery, which are often very well done, give the impression that the author has seen with his own eyes certain parts of Syria. As to the topography of Jerusalem, there is no convincing evidence in favor of Gordon's Calvary, and there is growing evidence for the identification of Zion on the Ophel hill. The Essene settlement, according to Josephus, was at Engeddi, on the western side of the Dead Sea, not among the mountains of Moab. It would have been wise to leave the names in their traditional form. Saul is quite as good as Shaoul; the name of the proto-martyr was Stephanos, not Stephanas, and it is difficult to understand what is meant by Jesus having changed his name to Stephen. Eleazar is called Lazare before his name is altered to Lazarus.

The delineations of character leave much to be desired. A reader would like to feel that these personages *might* have lived, acted, and spoken in some such way as is described, before they emerge in recorded history. As the story draws toward its close everybody is supposed to know all that we may read in the gospels, and many more things of which only the author knows. Saul of Tarsus asks Joseph of Arimathea to draw aside the covering over the body of Jesus so that he can assure himself that the prophet of Nazareth is actually dead. He is in Jerusalem at the time of the resurrection, and the accounts of it are brought to him by his fiancée and his warmest friend. These narratives he treats with the scepticism and incisive questioning of a Strauss or a Renan. Yet all this critical acumen yields to a vision on the road to Damascus! It is needless to say that the New Testament nowhere suggests that before his conversion Paul had come into any such close relations to the circle about Jesus, or ever had seen him "according to the flesh." The story fails to throw any light upon the psychological enigma. As for Salome who kisses so chastely in the groves of Daphne, curses so fiercely when her love is thwarted, and dances so bewitchingly in the nude before Herod and Stephen, her connection with the story as a whole is not very close, not much closer than the camel-bells. The visit to Daphne and the race in Antioch are among the best things in the tale from a literary point of view. N. S.

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LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY SPEAKS AT THIRD AG GET-TOGETHER

Poetic Talk by Former Dean Holds Large Crowd Spellbound

Liberty Hyde Bailey, former dean of the College and founder of the Ag Association, held spellbound the large crowd which packed Roberts Assembly Hall, Tuesday evening, November 15, and, by his rich, poetic eloquence, carried them off into the mystical realms of imagination.

The program started with a short talk by Assistant Professor M. V. Atwood, who derided his dramatic abilities with several dog-gone good anecdotes, and then explained the purpose of the Kermis Plays; reviewed those of the past few years, and appealed for manuscripts for the Kermis which is to be given during Farmers' Week this year.

Bailey Defines True Patriotism

Liberty Hyde Bailey, the speaker of the evening, was then introduced, and he started with reminiscences of the days when he was here; days when the piano was "tuned for melody, and jazz would knock it all to pieces"; days when even professors slept in Roberts Assembly Hall; and of the days before "Prof" Everett was known as "the diabolical invention behind the curtain."

Altho he claimed he had no subject for his talk, Dr. Bailey outlined in general, the broad realities of true patriotism, and traced three main phases of this virtue; patriotism to the earth on which we live and of which we are a part, respect for law, and love of our fellow men.

He Encourages Cosmopolitanism

He spoke of reading and travel as among the great opportunities of life. "Your language," he said, "is a direct expression of the measurement of the companionship of books which you possess. Learn it well. Remember that the cosmopolitanism of reading and travel are within the reach of those in college. Know the people of the world. Like them for what they are and realize that you have always something to learn."

For over an hour he held the large audience spellbound and closed with the final thought, "Open your minds to the broad realities of life and forget not your loyalty to the earth."

Immediately after the address, "Brownie" urged the crowd to get acquainted by self-introduction. Dr. Bailey remained to meet and shake hands with many of those present,—and so it was a real Ag Get-Together.

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

The Ag basketball schedule for this season is:

Dec. 10—Arts.	Feb. 16—Vet.
Jan. 7—Arch.	Feb. 25—C.E.
Jan. 14—Chem.	Mar. 4—M.E.

Ag Wins Cross Country Run

With a score of 79, as against 128 for the "Fine Arts" men, their nearest rivals, Ag won the Annual Inter-college Cross Country Run, November 19. Kirby of C.E. won first place. His time was 21 minutes, 23 seconds. The winning Ag Team:

Name	Finished	Time
Wilkins '23	3	21' 55"
Morrison '22	4	22' 31"
Stratton '22	9	22' 44"
Mack '22	14	
Kreiser '24	15	
Foster	16	
Slockbower '23	18	

Scores by colleges:

Ag	79
Arts	128
M.E.	131
Chem.	168
C.E.	274

Vet entered two men and Law entered one. Twenty-six Ag men finished.

AG TIES FOR SOCCER TITLE

With three victories, one tie, and one defeat on its record, the Ag Soccer Team tied Chem for the Inter-college Soccer Championship. The final game will be played off before this edition is out. Ag is favored to win.

The Ag Team has played well thru-out the season. On October 10 they defeated Arts 3-0. On October 24, in a hard struggle, they scored one tally against M.E.—but one tally was enough. The C.E. game was easier, altho the game finished in semi-darkness.

Chem and Vet Hard Rivals

On November 15, the hardest game of the season was played against Chem. The final score was 0-0. Doig '23, broke his arm in this contest and several other fellows received minor injuries.

The following day the team lost to Vet, their old-time rivals, by a 1-0 score. This game was hard fought. The field was muddy and the breaks of the game were pretty evenly distributed.

Pope and Mack Play Well

"Jack" Pope and "Johnny" Mack have been playing a good game on the Ag team. "Jack," at fullback, booted the ball for some long shots, while Mack, on the forward line, has done some good dribbling. Groen-walt and Haupfauer also did good work on the forward line and Wick-am, at fullback, showed up well.

The team has been fortunate this season in getting a lot of fellows out for the game, and in getting good support from the Ag neighbors.

Basketball Prospects Good

The Ag basketball team started practice several weeks ago. The prospects are good for this season as several of last year's championship team are back.

MRS. COMSTOCK RETIRES

AS PROFESSOR EMERITUS

Pioneer Nature Study Teacher Did Much for Cornellians

Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, at the close of her work with the Summer School, retired from active teaching at Cornell and joins her husband, John Henry Comstock, as a part of that group of emeritus professors who meant so much to the life and history of Cornell when it was making a name as a pioneer in the educational field. Mrs. Comstock's great contribution to American education has been the development of nature study as an introduction to many of the natural sciences and to the industries that have been developed from them. Her educational philosophy has been based on the idea that knowledge begins in wonder, and that an alert interest in nature is likely to lead to scientific searches and reasonings. When Cornell's reputation was in the making, she did much to help make it.

Her Work Was Widely Known

Her influence on undergraduate life has always been marked, and it has often been said that to have gone to Cornell and not to have known Mrs. Comstock was to have missed one of the greatest advantages that the university had to offer. She and her husband have together developed some of the best science manuals that are known in American textbooks, and they have published them in their own publishing house largely because other publishers could not see enough financial return in volumes so painstakingly edited and fully illustrated as the Comstock standards demanded. Mrs. Comstock, thru her great skill as a wood engraver, not only illustrated her own and her husband's books, but became a member of the American Society of Wood Engravers, winning medals in this country and in France.

She and her husband are still working hard and still exerting their wholesome and quiet influence on all with whom they come into contact, as well as thru their books, and thru *The Nature Study Review*, which Mrs. Comstock edits and publishes.

ERNESTINE HAS BIRTHDAY

Glistia Ernestine, "Hy" Wing's cow of cows and "producer of producers," celebrated her thirteenth birthday, November 12, by spending a quiet day at her home out in the University Barns. She has acquired many wrinkles lately, and is becoming rather melancholy in her old age, but is still producing the lacteal fluid in the generous amounts of about thirty pounds a day. Her last world's record was made last May, when she made her seventh seven-day record of over 30 pounds of butter.



Cornell Stock-Judging Team

The Cornell Stock-Judging Team, which placed eighth in a field of sixteen entries for the judging contest at the National Dairy Show held in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 10. Left to right they are, Clark, Barney, "Doc" Allen, who coached the team, Skinner, and Morris. The team visited several farms on the way out to St. Paul and had some amusing experiences with "wild wimmin" on the return trip.

COLLEGE IS REPRESENTED AT TWO CONVENTIONS IN SOUTH

Several Neighbors Journey to New Orleans for Conferences

The Ag College sent several delegates to attend the two conventions in New Orleans, November 7-12. The first one was the Annual Convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, held November 7-10. Dean A. R. Mann, chairman of the executive committee of the association, presided at these meetings. The other representatives from the College were: Professor Martha Van Rensselaer '09, to the section on home economics; Vice-Director Maurice C. Burritt '08, to the section on extension; and Vice-Director William H. Chandler, to the section on experiment stations.

The second conference was the Annual Country Life Conference. All the delegates to the first convention attended the second. Dean Mann was toastmaster at the banquet and Professor D. J. Crosby read a paper which was prepared by Professor Dwight Sanderson, who is now studying at the University of Chicago.

Miss Titus, secretary to Dean Mann, ran the College just as she pleased during his absence—"and it was run better than ever before!" exclaimed the Dean when he returned.

AG ASSOCIATION PLANS FOR BIG ASSEMBLIES THIS YEAR

The entertainment committee of the Ag Association has announced the schedule for the rest of the Ag Assemblies this year. As far as possible the meetings will be held on the third Tuesday of each month. The next assembly, which will be held on

December 13, will be in the nature of a "song fest," and will be led by Mr. Cass W. Whitney of the Rural Social Organization Department. The other programs for the year are:

Musical Night, Tuesday, January 17, in Bailey Hall if possible.

Ladies' Night, Tuesday, February 21, entertainment by the girls in Home Economics.

Address by President Farrand, Tuesday, March 21.

Stunt Program, Tuesday, April 18, entertained by the Masque, Glee Club, Hebs-Sa, Helios, Savage Club, and others, maybe.

Barbecue, Tuesday, May 16, assisted by the departmental clubs.

INDIAN CHIEF REGISTERS FOR SHORT HORN COURSE

George Van Every, from the Inner Circle Council of the Onondaga Indians on the Onondaga Reservation near Syracuse, who registered for the Winter Course here at the College, is the first Indian Chief to enter any university, according to Dr. Erl Bates, Adviser in Indian Extension. It is said that Van Every has been on the war path on the reservation several times. When he heard about the Morelli incident of last year, he said, "If they don't wear their frosh caps, scalp 'em!"

Twenty-Six Indians Here

In all there are twelve Indian girls and fourteen boys taking the Winter Course. The girls were here for the special four-weeks course in Domecon before the Winter Course began. These Indians represent several tribes which have reservations in different parts of the state. Among them are Cayugas, Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, and Mohawks.

CONSTRUCTION ON NEW INSECTARY STARTS SOON

Structure to Replace Famous Old Building Now Dismantled

Altho the bids for the contracts for the new insectary, which were read November 10, were all considered too high, it was decided to accept an offer of \$10,500 from the Ley Building Co., which is putting up the new Chem Lab, for the construction of the building, and to care for expenses of fitting, and connecting with the University heating plant at a later date. The appropriation for the entire cost was \$14,000. This new insectary will be built near the site of the old carpenter shop and ice house, across the road northeast of Caldwell Hall.

Old Insectary Was Widely Known

The old insectary, near the circle back of Bailey Hall, was dismantled early in the Fall during the excavations for the new Chemistry Building. It was the first building ever erected for experimental entomology and it consisted of a small, two-story house with a green-house attached. The green-house was used for rearing living insects. Professor J. H. Comstock, of the Entomology Department, built the laboratory over thirty years ago and coined the word "insectary" for it. Many experiments of great interest and value to the world have been carried on there; experiments which placed Cornell in the front rank of universities doing entomological work.

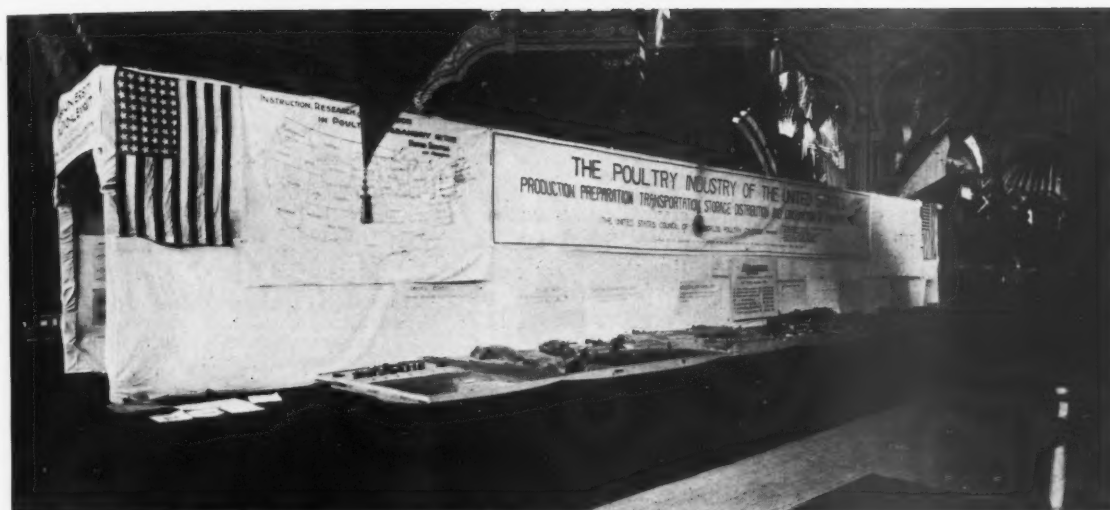
It Is Now a Wreck

The old building now stands in a deserted condition. The windows have been knocked out. The doors swing in the wind. Nature-study bulletins and pamphlets have blown around the adjacent territory for several months. The dirt around the foundation has been removed from time to time until it would now be a difficult job to climb up into the cellar. It is regretted that this building, which has contributed so much to Cornell traditions, should have to suffer such ignominious treatment.

"BOBBY" REGISTERS FOR SPECIAL DOMECON WORK

"Bobby" Domecon entered the College October 18, registering late, due to the fact that he was not born till the early part of October. He is the successor to "Dicky," who busted out last June, and altho he weighed only six pounds when he registered, has been gaining rapidly and weighs a little over eight pounds now.

"Bobby" was caught in the final period of rushing, pledged to Domecon Lodge, and is now living at their house. The senior girls who have charge of "Bobby" have tubbed him several times for making unnecessary noise while house rules were on, and they report that the little fellow delights to tease his mothers by hiding behind newspapers, books, flower pots, table legs, victrola records, and similar objects.



THE CORNELL EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

WHEN Professor "Jimmy" Rice returned from his trip to Europe and the World Poultry Congress, we could not find, in his collection of pictures, a single one of himself. Such utter carelessness and modesty passes all belief. We did find, however, a picture of the exhibit which he took over from Cornell. This exhibit contained educational features on protection, artificial lighting, and selection. The exhibit shown in this picture is made up of seven representative sections of the United

States from coast to coast, showing the production, preparation, transportation, storage, distribution, and consumption of poultry and eggs.

The work of planning and arranging the exhibit was done by Henry Hamaan, an Assistant in the Poultry Department, and the effects obtained in placing the shrubs and trees were due to the efforts of Miss G. E. Fleming, a student in Landscape Art. The entire exhibit was carved out of South American balsa wood.

HEIGHT OF DAIRY TOWER CAUSED MUCH TALK HERE

New Building Started Out to Be a Skyscraper

The 130 ft. tower which was built for distributing the concrete to various parts of the new Dairy Building, now under construction, caused some comment in these parts last month. When the chutes were connected, however, it could be seen that the Dairy Building was not going to be a Woolworth skyscraper, but that the tower was merely an elevator scaffold for carrying up the concrete to a point from which it could be sent by chutes to various parts of the construction.

The gang of about 70 men who are now working out there will probably be able to work right thru the Winter. The construction company states that the only cause for stopping work would be interference by the State, "and the State has enough specifications to cover a 10-acre field." The steel parts are now being put in and the brick and stone work is progressing rapidly. Due to the numerous excavations and the constant work of the small flotilla of trucks which have been hauling material around the place, one needs hip boots or an airplane to get by without getting in the mud.

FLORISTS REVIVE "LAZY CLUB" IN NEW ORGANIZATION

Several students and members of the faculty in Floriculture have revived Liberty Hyde Bailey's old "Lazy Club" in a new society which was organized November 7. This new

club, whose membership is open to all interested in Floriculture, hopes that it may make it easier for those interested in the work to meet and hear some of the well-known floriculturists who occasionally visit the college.

An election of officers was held at this first meeting. C. G. Bowers, a special student in floriculture, was elected president, and Miss Carol Grimmiger '25, secretary.

A name for the new club was not decided upon because an original and appropriate one did not seem to be forthcoming.

B. A. Takes Journalistic Tour

Professor Bristow Adams, who has judged state-wide newspaper contests of New York, Kansas, and Minnesota, judged the newspapers of Florida in a similar contest held at the State Fair at Jacksonville during the week of November 13. While in Florida he also visited the University of Florida at Gainesville, at the invitation of the University, to address the journalism classes.

On his way back he stopped at Washington, D. C., to revise, for 1922, the Agricultural Almanac which he compiled for the Federal Department last year. This almanac had an edition of 250,000 copies and the edition was exhausted within a few weeks after publication.

On his way back he stopped at the University of North Carolina at Raleigh, N. C., and spoke on several phases of newspaper work. He then returned to Washington to complete the revision of the almanac, which he hoped would be enough of a job to keep him busy till Thanksgiving, that he might return home via Philadelphia—and the Penn Game!

DUNN, W. C. T. U. MAGNATE NEARLY RUINS CONFERENCE

Perce Dunn, our far-famed smoke investigator, nearly busted up the W. C. T. U. conference at Rochester last month when he failed to score in the first innings of the opening session. Perce is president of the Young People's Division of the W. C. T. U. and was scheduled to speak on Young People's night, but he carelessly entrusted himself to the caprices of the Ithaca Traction Company, thereby missing his train to Rochester.

"This was most unfortunate," he confided to our reporter, "as the feature of the evening was a pageant in which thirty pretty young women took part. Next time I'll walk."

SHORT HORN REGISTRATION GOES UP A BIT THIS YEAR

The registration for the Winter Short Courses this year is 324, and (on November 21), was still increasing. Last year, with the Home Economics Course which is not given this year, the registration was 326. The entries for the different courses are:

Agriculture	169
Dairy Industry	50
Poultry	40
Fruit Growing	32
Flower Growing	27
Vegetable Gardening	6
Total	324

A New One

A daughter, Phyllis Virginia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stevenson on October 25.

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

CHILSON LEONARD, Editor

Vol. III December, 1921 No. 3

On Scholarship

One way to get better scholarship is to get more people into our outside activities, our clubs, teams, publications, and committees. Too often does a publication become a "one man job"—and that man becomes a bustee. Too often is the athlete called upon for committee work that could be done by others, yet he realizes that it must be done, and he does it, while hundreds of just as capable students do nothing. The man who wastes his time, who "appreciates" the football game, the magazine, or the entertainment without contributing his part to the work of the University—he is the man who lowers our standard of scholarship. More people helping a little will accomplish better results. It would be fairer to all.

A Pause

We have just been piloting some High School Editors around the College. Our tour included visits to Morse Hall, to the Architects' quarters in Franklin Hall, to the foundations of the new Chem Lab, to the COUNTRYMAN Office (just cleaned up by our zealous board), and to the Dairy and Forestry Buildings.

The old principle holds true. One of the best ways to learn and appreciate things is to show them to others. The interest and respect which these visitors showed, as we explained our everyday work, was refreshing. Their frank and keen appreciation was inspiring.

We, who work daily among these things, are too close to them. They are too much with us. It is good to pause now and then and appreciate, even more, the thought and labor behind our institution, and to feel more respectful in the realization that men have worked and planned for years perfecting this institution of which we are a vital but only transient part.

Here is our campus, with probably the most beautiful setting of any university campus in the world. Here are innumerable opportunities for experience and education in the great-

est fields of human endeavor. Here are the opportunities for research work, for a life-time of service seeking the ultimate truth. Here is Bailey Hall, devoted to the appreciation of the better things of life; Barnes Hall, fulfilling a friendly and Christian object in its quiet, certain way. Here is a moving line of students in whom changes are wrought day by day and who hold in themselves unfathomed powers.

So, well might we pause and realize more deeply the hopes and opportunities of our few years Cornellian and determine, in the words of our new president, "to do our part in helping this great University achieve its wonderful purpose."

Barnes Hall

During the past year the C. U. C. A. has attempted new and greater projects and we can say, without hesitation, that it has succeeded admirably. With patient effort it has made Barnes Hall the student center which it hoped it would. We have dropped into the coffee house many times and have usually found it alive with students and faculty. The air has been full of conversation and tobacco smoke. The coffee has been good and we have invariably felt at ease, as if we were being entertained by an old friend who understood us.

Barnes Hall is now being used for the many student affairs for which it was remodeled. It was "just the place" for a student reception for Dr. Farrand, for the meetings and luncheon of the High School Editors' Conference, for committee meetings, club luncheons, and, we hear, even for a training table.

Their efforts have given us something of the familiar, social life which makes college even more enjoyable, and this is but one phase of their great work in the University.

A Matter of Getting Together

Many of the clubs in the Ag College do things. These things are news, and printing them will add to the neighborliness of our community and to the publicity and standing of the club. As our reportorial force is too small to cover all of these affairs we suggest that each club appoint a "publicity expert" who will drop into the office once in a while and tell us the big news. Thank you.

Weather After-Cast

On the whole, October weather was a little better than the average. It was slightly warmer than normal and with less rainfall than usual. There were nine clear days, five partly cloudy and seventeen cloudy. At least .01 of an inch of rain fell on 12 days in the month. The first killing frost of the year came on the 26th, which was 16 days after the average date. The highest temperature for the month was 74 degrees; the lowest 25 degrees. There was a trace of snow but winter did not come in October. It was officially welcomed November 12, when the children got out their galoshes and the old folks their sleds.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

The Daily Classic

And like an army, beaten and betrayed,
Must come and wait before the victor's tent,
In long, slow files of mottled, sullen black,
And curb their strong desires with smoldering hate
To gain admission to a lordly grace,
So stands our daily line at domecon.

In a reading assignment for Rural Education 2 we found the following paragraph. It is from Thorndike's "Educational Psychology" in the chapter on the nature and amount of individual differences in a single trait. Even in the text it sounds just as educational as it does when isolated:

"Continuity of variations means two things,—the absence of regularly recurring gaps, such as those between two petals, three petals, four petals, and the like, and the absence of irregularly recurring gaps, such as those between rats and squirrels and the like."

Some lost tag ends of civilization
With clever thoughts are wrecked,
And scrappy bits of education
Stalk in our midst unchecked.

Our Own Ag Courses

Rural Education 2—Efficiency in its most envied and irritating form. The professor makes raw statistics out of you. Delightful! One lab for mental entertainment with unique little puzzles and clever intelligence tests,—you know, "How many legs has a Hottentot?" Everything in the course is worked out on a graph. The curve is usually normal, but, you know, it is the little variations here and there which make life so happy or desolate.

An Hus 10—The unusual in animal cracker-jack courses. It has a three-week barn practice feature for every student. During this time you milk the University cows every morning and evening. Very handy for the man who studies late as it obviates the necessity of going to bed nights. Now and then the cows become democratic and saunter into the boys' dressing room and office. A course full of surprises.

Biology 7—The monkey and the man. Impressive in its clerical atmosphere. Learn about facial expression and the importance of stray teeth found on the earth's surface. Delightful chalk talks and free-hand caricature. Science with quotations from Shakespeare.

One Short Course student, when asked for his reference, said that he didn't have any,—the only person he knew here was a man he had met out in Colorado, Livingston Farrand. The secretary's office sent down to Doctor Farrand and got the reference.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

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FRANKLYN FARNUM
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"Galloping Devil"

December 11-12
"THE SKY PILOT"
with David Butler

December 13-14
Return
CHARLES CHAPLIN
"The Kid"



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Winter Course Students
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Group photograph
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DEAN MANN DESCRIBES OUR BUILDING PROGRAM

Explains Architect's Drawing of New Ag Campus at Second Assembly

Dean Mann, speaking for the faculty committee of the Ag Association at the second Ag Assembly in Roberts Hall, October 18, took up items of general interest in the development of the college and explained the new building program.

N. P. Brown '22, called the meeting at 8:30, half an hour late, due to delayed arrivals on account of the sharp shower at 8 o'clock. A big picture of the plans for the future development of the college was hanging up over the stage, and a smaller one, of the new Dairy Building, was close by. Most of the people in the crowd wondered what these pictures were.

Meeting Gets Slow Start

"Brownie" read a few business-like excerpts from the constitution of the Ag Association and announced the appointments of sundry committees. Professor King came in late, but "Perry" Perregaux '23, our busy treasurer, was even later. His extemporaneous report included the expenditure of \$265.13 for posters, but this went by apparently unheeded and a moan for the ayes made it stand approved.

"Doc" Bullard '22, athletic director for the Ag College, expressed his hopes and appeals for Ag athletics and several times very nearly lost the firm hold which he had on the lapels of his coat. Somebody fell asleep in the back of the hall. Then "Brownie" introduced Dean Mann.

Dean Mann Wakes 'Em Up

He traced the doings of the Ag Association back to the old days when they all pitched in and sang songs, called profs and studs by their first names and acted up like reg-lar folks. Relentlessly he carried us thru traditions in Ag athletics, thru the stories of the purpose of the Association up to the present day activities of the college, and even into the future. The building program, explained fully in the November CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, was completely and enthusiastically put before us—even to the two new little wings on the Poultry Building.

We then adjourned for the "team work in the Domecon Ball-room." Old grads, listen! The hall was not crowded!—and so the evening ended gaily. Someone lost a safety pin, then someone a belt, and maybe 'twas fortunate the dance ended early.

DAIRY NOTES

The Central New York branch of the American Bacteriological Society was formed in Geneva on Nov. 5. Cornell was represented at this meeting by Dean Moore of the Veterinary College, Prof. Stocking, Prof. Brew, Prof. J. K. Wilson, Asst. Prof. McInerney, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Moore. Dr. Moore spoke on "Reminiscences," and Prof.

Wilson discussed "The Influence of Bacteria on the Growth of Plants."

Prof. W. W. Fisk went to Buffalo, Oct. 31, and stayed till Nov. 5, attending an ice cream manufacturers' conference. He reports that everyone had a good time, and every night they all went to bed full—of ice cream. Then, to show that he was not partial to ice cream, he went to the three-days meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association at Ontario, Nov. 16-19, and discussed problems of cheese manufacturing and handling. He came back in good health.

Prof. Stocking and Asst. Prof. McInerney were in New York City, Nov. 14-16, at the tenth annual Convention of the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors. Prof. Stocking addressed the convention on "The Relation of the Agricultural College to Dairy and Milk Inspection," and Asst. Prof. McInerney gave two papers: one on "A Study of the Bacteria of Dairy Utensils," and one a report of the Committee on Dairy Methods.

COMPETS AND BOARD MEMBERS CLEAN COUNTRYMAN OFFICE

Galaxy of Obsolete Calendars and
Posters Removed
From Walls

WOMEN WASH WINDOWS

Floor Is Oiled and Waste Paper
Baskets Are Unearthed—
Six Are Found

PROCESS MAKES OFFICE GROAN

Now So Clean Flies Have to Watch
Out or They Will Slip
and Fall

Several Compets and board members cleaned up the COUNTRYMAN office on Friday afternoon, November 11. This will, no doubt, be celebrated as a national holiday for some years to come.

HOSMER A COOK'S TOURIST

Professor Hosmer, of Forestry, who is now touring Europe, threatens, from France, to become a Cook's Tourist and get a bird's eye view of Rome and all the rest of Italy in three days. He has been studying forestry methods in France and Switzerland recently, and hopes to be able to get into Germany for a short visit.

PHI KAPPA PHI

Ten seniors in Agriculture were recently elected to Phi Kappa Phi, the national honorary society which includes all departments of American universities and colleges. They are: George L. Carlton, Roger B. Corbett, Sterling H. Emerson, Walter A. J. Ewald, Ray L. Hahn, Katherine W. Harris, Martha T. Parrott, William O. Skinner, Nathaniel A. Talmage, Lydia P. White.

AG ECONOMISTS TO DISCUSS AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITIES

Series of Special Meetings to Start December 15

On December 15, the Ag Economics Club will start a series of discussions on the opportunities in agriculture in different sections of the United States. Representatives from various sections of the country will be present to aid in these discussions.

The first meeting of the Ag Economics Club was held October 12, in the Farm Management Building. Professor "Jimmy" Boyle, faculty adviser for the club, spoke briefly of the purpose of the club and the opportunity which it gave for following up subjects only slightly touched upon in the class room. At this meeting the following officers were elected: President, G. A. West '23; vice-president, W. H. Stacy, grad.; secretary and treasurer, E. W. Pierce '23.

Club Meets Frequently

These meetings of the Ag Economics Club are held on the first and third Thursdays in every month in the Farm Management Building from 7:30 to 9:00 P. M. Anyone interested in the agricultural problems of the day is invited to attend. Most of the lectures are given by well-known leaders in the field of the subject chosen for discussion.

"JIMMY" EGGS 'EM ON

Professor "Jimmy" Rice has the wanderlust alright. He had hardly hung up his hat and coat after getting back from Europe when he decided to go down to Washington and tell the Senate Finance Committee a few things. He impressed upon them the fact that there ought to be a higher tariff on eggs and egg products. His suggestions were incorporated in a bill which is now before Congress.

THE PROFESSOR IN CANADA

Nothing like keeping the professors busy! A meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held in Toronto (!), December 27-31, stealing a little time out of the professors' Christmas vacation. Practically every department of the college will be represented. In Toronto—Ah!

ERRATA ET APOLOGIA

Neighbor H. A. Hopper, Professor in Animal Husbandry, writes us a little note to the effect that our October issue placed him out in Arizona making observations on pastoral conditions under insufficient rainfall. Well, all that happened last year. (Gee, we wonder which comet handed that item in!) We apologize to Mr. Hopper and, in this issue, promptly return him to Ithaca,—and pastoral conditions under sufficient rainfall.

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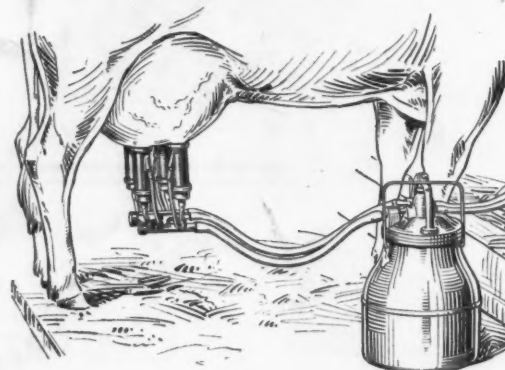
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